

THE CONCEPT OF WOMAN: GREEK AND MEDIEVAL ROOTS

- I. Philosophical method considered.
 - a. In itself.
 - b. In relation to religious life *and education*
- II. The greek philosophical inheritance
 - a. The four fundamental questions.
 - b. The three basic theories of sex identity.
 - i. Empedocles and sex complementarity.
 - ii. Plato and sex unity.
 - iii. Aristotle and sex polarity
 - c. Greek schools of philosophy
- III. The Hebrew and early Christian inheritance
 - a. Philo and sex polarity
 - b. St. Augustine and a triple theory of sex identity.
- IV. The development of sex complementarity in middle Christian thought.
 - a. The Benedictine age of double monasteries-
 - b. Hildegard of Bingen and sex complementarity.
- V. The Aristotelian Revolution in Theories of Sex Identity.
 - a. Islamic thought.
 - b. Jewish thought.
 - c. Later Christian thought.
 - i. St. Albert the Great
 - ii. St. Thomas Aquinas
- VI. The Institutionalization of Aristotelianism.
 - a. The University of Paris
 - b. The explosion of universities in Europe.

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